(XXI YEAR.) THE (No 1595.) 45

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1776

WARSAW, *November* 19.

THE promiſes which had been given us of the ſpeedy departure of the Ruſſian troops remain ſtill unperformed. The empreſs of Ruſſia hath thought proper that they ſhall continue in this kingdom, on account of ſome turbulent perſons here; beſides which the ſeaſon is too bad for marching the ſoldiers. The ambaſſador hath made ſome repreſentations on this ſubject, and in conſequence of them, the Ruſſians are removing the former quarters.

VENICE, *Nov.* 24. Laſt Sunday the duke of Glouceſter arrived here incog. from Padua. His royal highneſs was preſent at the ſplendid entertainment given by the baron de Zuckmantel, ambaſſador from the court of Verſailles.

LONDON, *Nov.* 23.

His majeſty's ſhip the Renown, commanded by Francis banks. Eſq; on her paſſage to America, has taken ten ſail of American ſhips that were going to the ſouthward to catch whales; and underſtanding from the Americans that ſeveral ſhips of force were cruiſing on the coaſts under the orders of the Congreſs, has ſent them home for fear of being retaken by the Americans.

A Dutch ſhip is among the number of thoſe taken by the Renown, ſhe being loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Philadelphia.

A few days ago was married at York Mr. Thomas, grenadier in the Yorkſhire militia, ſix feet two inches high, to Miſs Hannah Tennick, of Clearlam, three feet two inches high, with a fortune of 5000 l.

Dec. 19. A letter from Boſton, dated Oct. 26, ſays, "Capt Moore, in his majeſty's ſhip ——, has been down to Caſco Bay, and deſtroyed above one hundred ſail of ſhipping, and near two hundred dwelling and warehouſes. Three tranſports bound to Boſton had been taken and carried in there by the Provincials."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 18.

"This day arrived here from Chatham, his majeſty's ſhip Briſtol, under command of Sir Peter Parker, who is going out to America ſecond in command. The Boreas frigate, commanded by capt. Thompſon, has received her orders, and it is expected will ſail to-morrow for Boſton."

It is ſaid that on Thurſday night, in debate, a noble lord ſaid, that he meant to produce an augmentation of the land forces to 70,000 men, and of the navy to the utmoſt poſſible extent, to ſubdue the rebellious Americans.

Houſe of Lords, Dec. 19. Yeſterday, as ſoon as the order of the day for going into a committee on the America prohibiting bill was read in the houſe of lords, the duke of Manchester roſe and oppoſed it. His grace obſerved, that whatever view adminiſtration could have in deceiving the public might be matter of ſpeculation, and was what he would not pretend preciſely to determine; but by the account that appeared in Saturday's gazette, publiſhed immediately under direction of adminiſtration, it appeared they were determined to bring the London gazette on a level with the Bruſſels gazette, publiſhed laſt war. It was nearly approaching to it already, but if they continued to improve in the art of miſrepreſentation and the ſuppreſſion of facts as they had done in the laſt gazette, in relation to the ſtate of our affairs in Canada, there was no doubt but the London gazette would become as famed as the Bruſſels. By the account alluded to he remarked, that our affairs in Canada were repreſented to be in a very flouriſhing condition; whereas the very contrary was well known to be true, for there were authentic accounts of a later date from that country, which ſay that St. John's was in the hands of the Provincials, and that probably the next accounts would bring advices of the total deſtruction of general Carleton's army, and that we are not in poſſeſſion of a foot of land in Canada. His grace, as well on account of this news, as the general importance of the bill, moved that the commitment of the bill might be put off till after the Chriſtmas receſs.

He was ſeconded by the marquis of Rockingham, who, beſides the general reaſons urged by the duke of Manchester, ſaid, that the merchants were alarmed, and that in ſuch a caſe he thought it would be very proper to defer the farther conſideration of the bill till after Chriſtmas, as in ſuch a ſtate of uncertainty, but more particularly on account of the alarm the bill had created among the trading and commercial part of the nation, the conſequences were, in many reſpects, much to be dreaded.

Lord Suffolk ſaid that the king's miniſters were fully juſtified in cauſing the account relative to Canada to be inſerted in the gazette; that it was the laſt authentic account received from that province. That the miniſtry had received the account alluded to by the noble duke, but they had no right to pay any attention to it, as it did not come through a channel on which they might depend; that it might be, for aught he could ſay to the contrary, very true; but whether it was or not, it could not affect the preſent bill; becauſe if Canada was in the hands of the Provincials, it ſhould become Great Britain to act with greater firmneſs and vigour.

Lord Townſhend ſaid, that the preſent reaſon for deferring the commitment of the bill, had no poſſible weight with him. If an account of our prevailing in this ſkirmiſh, or being defeated in that, was to ſway and influence the Britiſh councils, it was a ſtate he never expected to ſee them reduced to; that if this principle, which parliament meant to avoid to purſue, was a good one, and practicable, nothing ought to divert them from it; for he hoped they had the power to enforce what they certainly had a right to claim.

Lord Shelburne obſerved, that no man had a higher opinion of the military abilities of general Carleton than he had; but he could not ſay but that gentleman, if the accounts from Canada could be depended on, had acted in a very unjuſtifiable, reprehenſible manner in his civil capacity.

Lord Townſhend roſe to explain, and paſſed the higheſt encomiums on general Carleton. He ſaid there was not a braver nor more capable officer in the ſervice. That what he had ſaid relative to his not having a ſufficient force to oppoſe the rebels, was not ſo much in point of numbers as diſcipline. He had, it is true, a good number of troops under his command, but they were moſtly compoſed of militia, not uſed to ſervice; the whole regular force together not exceeding two regiments, amounting to 700 men.

Lord Shelburne again repeated his entire approbation of general Carleton as an officer, but he ſaid he had done many things for which he believed he or his principal would be made anſwerable. That he ſhould not now trouble their lordſhips on that head, but he hoped that the day was not very far diſtant, when the matter would be fully cleared up. As to the want of force, or want of diſcipline, the general could not help that, it behoved thoſe only who neglected that ſervice to anſwer for his want of ſucceſs.

The queſtion was at length put on the duke of Manchester's motion for poſtponing the bill till after the receſs; paſſed in the negative without a diviſion.

The lord chancellor moved for the order of the day, but before the chairman had time to take the chair, the duke of Manchester acquainted the houſe, that he had a petition from the merchants of Briſtol againſt the bill. His grace obſerved, that he did not know whether it was conſonant to the orders of the houſe. He read the heads of the petition in his place, which deſcribes the ruinous conſequences of the bill, as reſpecting the merchants of that town concerned in the American trade.

Lord Sandwich ſpoke to the matter of order; ſaid no motion could be received while the order of the day was before the houſe; that, beſides, he believed there was no occaſion for particularly attending to the contents of the petition, as he meant to offer a clauſe which he believed would in a great meaſure remedy the grievance ſtated in the petition.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole houſe on the bill, lord Scarſdale in the chair, when ſeveral amendments were made, and clauſes offered.

Lord Sandwich offered a clauſe to protect all veſſels and their cargoes, two thirds of which ſhould appear to belong to Britiſh ſubjects.

Lord Dartmouth offered an amendment to the preamble and the concluding clauſe, to aſcertain and ſhew that the power of pardoning veſted in his majeſty by the bill, was inherent in him, and only given here to anſwer a particular purpoſe.

Lord Sandwich offered another clauſe in favour of the Weſt-India iſlands.

The bill being gone through, lord Scarſdale left the chair, and a motion was made, that the clauſes and amendments be reported this day, which was agreed to.

A proteſt was yeſterday entered againſt the proceedings of Friday laſt, upon the ſecond reading of the American bill, and ſigned by the following lords, viz. Abergavenny, Richmond, Rockingham, Ponſonby, Mancheſter, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Chedworth.

On the 6th inſtant ſeveral of the tranſports, with proviſions on board for America, and upwards of twenty other ſhips with proviſions for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed from Corke.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *of Dec.* 23.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Appointing the diſtribution of prizes taken during the continuance of the rebellion now ſubſiſting in divers parts of the continent of North-America.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an act, made in this preſent ſeſſions of parliament, intitled, "An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three Lower Counties or Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion within the ſaid colonies reſpectively; for repealing an act, made in the fourteenth year of his preſent majeſty, to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and alſo two acts, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the ſaid acts reſpectively mentioned; and to enable any perſon or perſons, appointed and authorized by his majeſty, to grant pardons, to iſſue proclamations, in the caſes and for the purpoſes therein mentioned;" it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That all ſhips and veſſels of or belonging to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, together with their cargoes, apparel and furniture, except as in the ſaid acts are excepted, and all other ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, which ſhall be found trading in any port or place of the ſaid colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, in any ſuch port or place, except as are therein alſo excepted, ſhall become forfeited to his majeſty, as if the ſame were the ſhips and effects of open enemies, and ſhall be ſo adjudged, deemed and taken, in all courts of admiralty, and in all other courts whatſoever: and for the encouragement of the officers and ſeamen of his majeſty's ſhips of war, it is thereby alſo further enacted, that flag officers, captains, commanders, and other commiſſioned officers in his majeſty's pay, and alſo the ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers on board, ſhall have the ſole intereſt and property of and in all and every ſuch ſhip, veſſel, goods and merchandize, which they ſhall ſeize an take, (being firſt adjudged lawful prize in any of his majeſty's courts of admiralty) to be divided into ſuch proportions, and after ſuch manner, as his majeſty ſhall think fit to order and direct by proclamation or proclamations hereafter to be iſſued for thoſe purpoſes; We, taking the premiſes into conſideration, do, purſuant to the ſaid act of parliament, (with the advice of our privy council) by this our proclamation, order, direct and appoint, That the neat produce of all prizes taken, in purſuance of the ſaid act, by our ſhips of war, be divided into eight equal parts, and be diſtributed in manner following, that is to ſay, To the captain or captains of any of our ſhips of war, who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, three eight parts; but in caſe any ſuch prize ſhall be taken by any of our ſhip or ſhips of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the flag officer or flags being actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture, ſhall have one of the ſaid three eight parts, the ſaid one eighth part to be paid to ſuch flag or flag officers, in ſuch proportions, and ſubject to ſuch regulations, as are herein after for that purpoſe mentioned: to the captains of marines and land forces, ſea lieutenants and maſter, on board any ſuch ſhips, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: To the lieutenants and quarter-maſters of marines, and lieutenants, enſigns, and quarter-maſters of land forces, boatſwain, gunner, purſer, carpenter, maſter's mate, chirurgeon, pilot, and chaplain, on board any ſuch ſhip, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: To the midſhipmen, ſecretary to the flag officer, captain's clerk, maſter ſailmaker, carpenter's mates, boatſwain's mates, gunner's mates, maſter at arms, corporals, yeomen of the ſheets, cockſwain, quarter-maſters, quarter-maſters mates, chirurgeon's mates, yeomen of the powder room, and ſergeants of marines or land forces, on board any ſuch ſhip, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: to the trumpeters, quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, ſteward, cook, armourer, ſteward's mate, cook's mate, gunſmith, cooper, ſwabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, and marines, or other ſoldiers, and all other perſons doing duty or aſſiſting on board any ſuch ſhips, two eighth parts, to be equally divided amongſt them.

And in caſe any ſea captain, inferior commiſſion or warrant ſea officer, belonging to any ſhip of war, for whom any ſhares of prizes are hereby allowed, be abſent at the time of the capture of any prize, the ſhare of ſuch ſea captain, inferior commiſſion or warrant ſea officer, ſhall be caſt into the ſhares hereby allowed to the trumpeters, quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, ſteward, cook, armourer, ſteward's mate, cook's mate, gunſmith, cooper, ſwabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, and marines and other ſoldiers, and other perſons doing duty or aſſiſting on board any ſuch ſhips, to be equally divided amongſt them. Provided, that if any officer or officers on board of any of our ſhips of war, at the time of taking any ſuch prizes, ſhall have more commiſſions or offices than one, he or they ſhall be entitled only to the ſhare or ſhares of the ſaid prizes, which, according to the above mentioned diſtribution, ſhall belong to his or their reſpective ſuperior commiſſion, or offices.

And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all and every commander or commanders of any ſhips of war, taking any prize, as ſoon as may be, to tranſmit, or cauſe to be tranſmitted, to the commiſſioners of our navy, a true liſt of the names of all the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, or others, who are actually on board our ſhips of war, under his or their command, at the taking ſuch prize; which liſt ſhall contain the quality of ſervice of each perſon on board, and be ſubſcribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the commiſſioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to examine, or cauſe to be examined, ſuch liſts by the muſter book of ſuch ſhips of war, and liſts annexed thereto, to ſee that ſuch liſts do agree with the ſaid muſter book, and annexed liſts, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, and others, belonging to ſuch ſhips of war; and upon requeſt forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any liſt tranſmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors, purſuant to the ſaid act, to take care and diſpoſe of ſuch prize; and alſo upon application to them, to give, or cauſe to be given, unto the agents who ſhall, at any time or times be appointed as aforeſaid by the captors, all ſuch liſts from the muſter books of any ſuch ſhips of war, and annexed liſts as the ſaid agent ſhall find requiſite for their direction in paying the produce of ſuch prizes, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid agents, as ſhall be thought neceſſary.

And as touching the ſaid one eighth part, herein before mentioned to be granted to the flag or flag officers who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, or ſhall be directing and aſſiſting therein, we have thought fit, and do, by theſe preſents, publiſh, order and declare, that the following regulations be obſerved: Firſt, that a flag officer commanding in chief, where there is but one flag officer upon ſervice, ſhall have to his own uſe, the ſaid one eighth part of the prizes taken by ſhips under his command. Secondly, That a flag officer ſent to command at Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no right to any ſhare of the prizes taken by ſhips employed there, before he arrives at the place to which he is ſent, and actually takes upon him the command. Thirdly, That when an inferior flag officer is ſent out to reinforce a ſu-

perior flag officer at Jamaica, or elſewhere, the ſaid ſuperior flag officer ſhall have no right to any ſhare in the prizes taken by them before they arrive within the limits of his command, and actually receive ſome orders from him. Fourthly, That a chief flag officer returning home from Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken by the ſhips left behind to act under another command. Fifthly, That if a flag officer is ſent to command in the out ports of this kingdom, he ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken by ſhips that ſailed from that port by order of the admiralty. Sixthly, That when more flag officers than one ſerve together, the eighth part of the prizes taken by any ſhips of the fleet or ſquadron ſhall be divided in the following proportions, viz. if there be but two flag officers, the chief ſhall have two third parts of the ſaid one eighth part, and the other ſhall have the remaining third part; but if the number of flag officers be more than two, the chief ſhall have only one half, and the other half ſhall be divided equally among the other flag officers. Seventhly, That commodores, with captains under them, ſhall be eſteemed as flag officers, with reſpect to their right to an eighth part of the prizes taken, whether commanding in chief, or ſerving under command.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-ſecond day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, in the ſixteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lord viſcount Mahon and Sir Watkin Lewis have preſented to his majeſty at St. James's, the following petition, ſigned by 500 of the principal gentlemen, merchants, freemen, and inhabitants of the city of Worceſter.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the gentlemen, merchants, and inhabitants, of the city of Worceſter.

"*May it pleaſe your majeſty,*

"At a time when a PART of your majeſty's ſubjects, and a FEW of our fellow citizens are approaching your royal preſence, with addreſſes, which are SUPPOSED to convey to your majeſty the genuine ſentiments of the people of Great Britain; Will your majeſty permit your dutiful and loyal ſubjects of one, not the moſt inconſiderable city in your majeſty's dominions, with unfeigned aſſurances of attachment to your royal perſon, and the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, thus publicly to bear teſtimony againſt them, as we hold ourſelves bound, by every tie of duty to your majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country.

"We think ourſelves more particularly called upon, leſt the ſame deluſive arts of miſrepreſentation ſhould be practiſed here, with the ſame ſucceſs, as in America, which has involved that country in a civil war; nor are we without apprehenſions, that ſhould the ſame unfortunate meaſures be purſued, when this kingdom is drained of its forces, ſome power in Europe, our natural enemies, may avail themſelves of the opportunity, and transfer the ſeat of war into this country.

"We deſire likewiſe to repreſent to your majeſty, the melancholy decline of our trade and manufactures (owing in a great meaſure, as we apprehend, to the unhappy diſputes with America) and the gloomy ſituation of our artificers and their families.

"We ſhould be far from wiſhing to wound your royal ear with the lamentations of diſtreſs, but truth obliges us to approach your throne, and humbly to beſeech your majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as in your royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt expedient, for putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of blood, for reconciling Great Britain and her colonies, for reuniting the affections of your now divided people, and for eſtabliſhing, on a permanent foundation, the peace, commerce and proſperity, of all your majeſty's dominions."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Nov. 7.

"In my laſt I hinted to you the ſituation this country was in. Since that period things have grown worſe, inſomuch that the country is now inveſted in three different places. Our friends above will enevitably fall a ſacrifice to a rebel banditti, being unable to withſtand ſuch powerful opponents; while we in this place are making every preparation for an obſtinate defence, being reſolved to hold out to the laſt. So ſoon as this veſſel ſails, which I imagine will be the laſt this year, every citizen will betake himſelf to arms, as all kinds of buſineſs will then in a great meaſure ceaſe. For theſe three months paſt, the inhabitants have already been doing garriſon duty, as militia, in which corps I have alſo the honour to ſerve, and this day mounted guard, which comes round every fourth day.

"We have at this time about forty pieces of cannon on our ramparts, and every avenue leading to the town properly repaired. The only thing we want is men, there being no regulars in the garriſon: however, what with ſailors, Britiſh ſettlers, and French (though the latter cannot be much depended upon) we nearly muſter 2500. With this force we hope to hold out till we have a reinforcement in the ſpring; but ſhould that be late in arriving, I am afraid we ſhall at laſt be obliged to yield. Indeed, would you believe it, the French, whom the government has done ſo much for, and relied upon, have taken up arms againſt us, ſeveral of whom are now priſoners amongſt us, having been taken in a late engagement near the town. As I ſhall have no opportunity of writing to Great-Britain till perhaps June next, unleſs matters are ſettled at home, you will not be ſurpriſed at my ſilence."

Dec. 29. General Burgoyne is arrived from Boſton. An expreſs brought the news to lord George Germaine about twelve o'clock yeſterday morning.

The provincial cruiſers have taken a tranſport which had ordnance ſtores on board for the uſe of the king's troops at Boſton; amongſt other articles are 500 barrels of powder.

It was debated in council to ſend ſhips to the relief of Quebec, but was given up as impracticable at this ſeaſon—ſo that the firſt news likely to come from that quarter will be that all Canada is in the hands of the united colonies.

The privy council, which was to have been held on Wedneſday evening at lord George Germaine's office on American affairs, was held at the earl of Suffolk's office in Cleveland Row, and did not break up till one o'clock in the morning; all the miniſters of ſtate were preſent.

Yeſterday morning about eleven o'clock, a privy council was held at the council chamber, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the reſult of ſeveral bills that have paſſed in the Iriſh parliament, and are brought over for his majeſty's and the miniſtry's inſpection and aſſent. The meſſenger who brought them arrived at lord Weymouth's office on Wedneſday.

General Boſcawen, lately arrived from America, is nephew to the late general Boſcawen, who died about four months ſince, and came to England in order to take poſſeſſion of the eſtate and effects left him at the demiſe of his late uncle.

It is an abſolue fact, ſays a correſpondent of an evening paper, however ſecret the junto keep from the public the manly feats of the Americans, that the latter were in actual poſſeſſion of Quebec and Montreal when the laſt veſſel ſailled from Canada. This intelligence adminiſtration received on Saturday, and on which account a cabinet council was the ſame day held at Lord G. Germaine's office. The veſſel left Canada the 22d of November.

Yeſterday one of the tranſport ſhips lying off the Tower, after having taken on board cloathing and arms for 3000 men, fell down the river to Graveſend, and was to ſail the firſt fair wind for Ireland, to take on board a regiment of ſoldiers waiting at Corke to embark with all expedition for America.

They write from Cadiz, that a ſquadron of men of war which had ſailed from that port with an intent to bombard the port of Santa Cruz, on the coaſt of Barbary, belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, had met with a ſtorm, wherein two of the largeſt ſhips were loſt and their crews periſhed.

Wedneſday night arrived from Quebec by way of Falmouth, Col. Guy Johnſon, Superintendant of Indian affairs, and yeſterday morning waited on Lord George Germaine; alſo arrived Dan. Claus, Eſq; with his lady and family, from the ſame place.

When all the intended reinforcement arrives in America, the provincial camp will not be attacked. The plan laid down is ſaid to be this: To deſtroy every town on the ſea coaſt, to draw their army from one place to another, and harraſs and ſtarve them if poſſible; but to be very careful about coming to a general engagement: But if by any means, the provincial army can be divided, then the regulars are to attack them.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 26.

"Arrived here the Elizabeth, capt. Tune, from Quebec. She ſailed from England the beginning of September, with a cargo of the following ſtores for general Carleton's army, viz. 10,000 ſtands of arms, cloathing for 10,000 men, 500 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of ball. On her arrival at Quebec, the governor would not ſuffer the ſtores to be landed, but ordered the ſhip to ſail immediately for England, leſt they ſhould fall into the hands of the Provincials."

It is ſaid that gen. Burgoyne, who is lately arrived, has opened the eyes of the miniſtry, both with reſpect to the perſonal courage of the Americans, and the number of well diſciplined troops which our armies will have to beat [*them*] if this war is continued.

Sir Peter Parker, who was ſtationed to the ſouthern provinces in America, and with whom lord Cornwallis was to go out, has received counter orders; and it is ſaid he arrived in town laſt night.

CAMBRIDGE, *March* 6.

The continental army, aſſiſted by a large body of militia, are now carrying on the ſiege of Boſton with great vigour. Laſt Saturday night our artillery at the fortreſſes of Cobble-hill and Letchmore's-point, below this town, and at Lamb's-dam in Roxbury, bombarded and cannonaded the town; the following night the ſame was continued with great briſkneſs; and the whole of Monday night the artillery from all the above fortreſſes played inceſſantly. Our ſhot and ſhells were heard to make a great craſhing in the town, but we have not learnt any particulars of the execution done thereby. The enemy returned the fire, from their batteries at Weſt-Boſton, and from their lines on the Neck, very vigorouſly. They threw many ſhells into the battery at Lechmore's point, one into the fort on Proſpect-hill, and one or two as far up as fort No. 2, within a quarter of a mile of the college. On Monday night we had two killed, lieut. Mayo, at Roxbury, by a cannon ball; and a man at Letchmore's-point, by a ſhell, which, with one or two wounded, is all the loſs of any conſequence that we have ſuſtained. We have but little firing ſince Tueſday morning.

On Monday night a body of the continental troops took poſſeſſion of two large hills at Dorcheſter, about a mile from the ſouth part of Boſton, where they are now ſtrongly fortified. Theſe are two of the heights which general Burgoyne ſaid in a letter to a noble lord, commanded the town of Boſton, and which, he alſo ſaid, it was abſolutely neceſſary the Britiſh troops ſhould be poſſeſſed of.

NEW-YORK, *March* 13.

On Sunday laſt the Swallow packet, capt. Coopeland, arrived at Sandy hook, with the mail, in nine weeks, from Falmouth; the letters not being come on ſhore, we can only favour the public with the following accounts from ſeveral gentlemen that came came paſſengers, viz.

That the reſtraining bill, whereby all American property, wherever found, would be confiſcated, had paſſed both houſes, and had come in this veſſel to the reſpective governors; that commiſſioners to the number of twenty were about embarking at the time they left Falmouth, in a ninety gun ſhip, ſuppoſed to be bound to Philadelphia, and it was alſo conjectured they would have unlimited powers to make peace with the different aſſemblies, but not certain that they would have powers to treat with the continental congreſs. Lord Howe was fixed for one of the commiſſioners, and Sir Jeffery Amherſt wanted certain conditions if he came on that buſineſs; that the French ambaſſador had informed the miniſtry that, although his maſter had only been a ſpectator of the differences with the colonies, yet, if Great-Britain took foreign troops into pay, they might be aſſured his maſter would take an active part in the matter. General Burgoyne, on his arrival at Portſmouth, reported, that he had brought peace in his pocket from the Americans, which is ſuppoſed to be the letters that paſſed between him and our general while at Boſton; the people of England are very deſirous of peace; the minority increaſing very faſt.

The brave col. Allen, with about 30 others, who was unfortunately taken priſoner by gen. Carleton, were confined in Pendenneſs caſtle, but were ordered on board to work their paſſage and do duty on board the fleet that ſailed about the time this packet did, with ſeven regiments from Corke for Virginia, under the command of general Cornwallis.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Feb. 26.

"We have nothing material new, from camp before Quebec, except a few deſerters now and then, who report, that there is a ſcarcity of proviſions, and that gen. Carleton has promiſed the ſailors in town 100 pounds each and 200 acres of land, wherever they chooſe it, if they will defend the town till a reinforcement comes in the ſpring. Capt. Lamb and the reſt of the priſoners we hear are well."

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *March* 9, 1776.

Reſolved, That no oath, by way of teſt, be impoſed upon, exacted or required of any of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, by any military officer.

Extract from the minutes,

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Weſt-Indies to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 14.

"We have juſt heard that a brig and a ſloop from ſome part of America, laden with lumber, are taken by one of the Engliſh cruiſers cloſe in with St. Pierre, Martinico. This conduct enraged the French general, who immediately gave orders for one of his frigates to cruiſe and protect every American veſſel within their limits."

Philadelphia, March 21, 1776.

The hon. general aſſembly have voted 1500 men for the immediate defence of this province, viz. two battalions of rifle men, and one battalion of muſket-men.

Yeſterday the ſloop Fanny, captain Hayman, arrived here from Ocracock, in North-Carolina, which he left about 13 days ago. By him we learn, that governor Martin, at the head of about 700 regulators and tories, had got between the two provincial armies, commanded by the colonels Aſh and Caſwell, in order to prevent their joining, but it was thought he would not be able to accompliſh his deſign, as great numbers from all parts were daily going to the aſſiſtance of the colonels. He alſo informs that the tories and regulators had not been joined by ſo conſiderable a number of Scotch ſettlers as was expected.

Intelligence is received from the camp at Cambridge, that a cannonading and bombardment had begun on the night of Saturday the 2d inſtant, and continued the two following nights; during which time a vaſt number of ſhot and ſhells were thrown into the town, under the cover of which the general poſſeſſed himſelf of the heights of Dorcheſter.---On the enemy's perceiving this on Tueſday morning, they were in the greateſt confuſion, hurry and buſtle, and embarked their troops in order to attack us before we had made our lodgement; but the violent ſtorm which came on that day prevented them from receiving, and us from the honour of giving them a good drubbing.---Our troops are now forming a battery upon Nook's-hill, which commands the ſouth of Boſton, and to which their ſhipping lie much expoſed.

General Howe, in his great tenderneſs to preſerve the town of Boſton from deſtruction, has, by a flag of truce ſent out by the ſelect men, aſked permiſſion to embark his troops, and ſail without moleſtation. This permiſſion it is poſſible he may obtain, on condition that he leaves his whole artillery and military ſtores behind him. It is ſuppoſed that general Howe intends to remove his quarters to the city of New-York; and it is hoped that every proper meaſure will be taken for his reception.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 15.

"To-day an expreſs arrived from the eaſtward,---to-night the poſt. My advices are, that on the night of the 2d inſtant (Saturday) we threw three bombs into Boſton from Letchmore's-point, --the enemy returned a number.---Two ſeven inch, 1 ten inch mortar, and the *Congreſs, burſt*; the latter after firing twice or thrice.---Two or three bombs thrown in from Roxbury, and two 24 pounders fired---nothing in return.-- Monday 4th, at night, took poſſeſſion of Dorcheſter with 2000 men, under gen. Thomas, and 300 carts; before morning had an aſtoniſhing work compleated on the top of each of the two greateſt heights; ſome of the carts made three trips, others two, without interruption; the night amazingly favourable---three of our men killed---firing on both ſides.---The two hills we have taken poſſeſſion of command the front of Boſton and ſouth ſide of the harbour. At noon (the 5th) the enemy made a weak ineffectual fire for two hours. In the evening they embarked about 2000 men in 5 tranſports, and ſent them down towards the caſtle; a floating battery was alſo towed down; before they reached the caſtle the wind blew up freſh at ſouth and forced three of the tranſports aſhore on Governor's iſland, where they lay all night.--- The 6th all quiet. In the evening many ſoldiers were landed from the tranſports in front of the town. The ſelect men of Boſton, or ſome of the principal inhabitants, apprehending *Howe* was about to embark, deſired him not to deſtroy the town upon his leaving it. He told them he would not, if general Waſhington would not diſturb them in their embarkation; they deſired leave to go out with a flag to tell him ſo;---granted---don't hear that he made any promiſe, and I do not ſuppoſe he will, for it is undoubtedly a trick of Howe's, in order to get away his cannon and ſtores as well as men. ---A letter to our congreſs, I am informed, intimates that general Waſhington apprehends the enemy will decamp and ſteer for this city:-- our works are going on, and if they come, hope we ſhall be ready for them.

By capt. Bernard, from Nantucket, we hear that a ſhip of 300 tons burthen, which had arrived at Sandy-hook from England, and was ordered from thence to Boſton, had got aground, in a gale of wind, between Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, when ſome people from Martha's Vineyard fitted out an armed ſloop, and with ſundry ſmall boats engaged the ſhip, and after an obſtinate battle took her, wounded the captain with ſeveral of the men, and carried them into Martha's Vineyard. We alſo learn, that a tranſport, bound from Boſton to New-York, was caſt away on Cape Cod, and boarded by our people, who found on board her a quantity of dollars with ten ton of lead and ſhot.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 9.

"Capt. Manly has taken another transport, 400 tons burthen, laden with peas, potatoes, pork, sour-grout, 1000 packages of medicine, 6 carriage guns, 4 swivels, 3 barrels of powder, &c. and carried her into Newberry."

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER II.

AS I propose to take my subjects as they rise out of the times, I shall leave to my next letter the further defence of our assembly, to give room for a matter of very great importance, agreeable to what was hinted at the conclusion of my first letter.

The account which we have already received of the commissioners being appointed in England, and ready to embark for America, in order to negociate a settlement of the present unhappy differences, has engaged the attention, and exercised the speculations of many among us. The powers with which they are to be invested, the manner in which they are to be received, how they are to be treated with, or whether they are to be treated with at all, have been canvassed agreeably to the different views or judgments of individuals.

Among others, a writer under the signature of Cassandra, in the Pennsylvania Evening Post of last Saturday week, has held forth sentiments which I conceive highly disgraceful to America, and pernicious to society in general. He pretends to have satisfied himself (but upon what grounds I know not) that the sole view of administration in this commission is to amuse and deceive, to bribe and corrupt us. And because he supposes all of us so very *corruptible*, he proposes, by way of prevention, to seize the commissioners upon their first setting foot on shore, and bring them immediately, under a strong guard, to the congress. I have too good an opinion of the virtue and good sense of my countrymen, to think they will pay any other regard to this advice than to consider the author as an enthusiast or madman.

The contest in which we are engaged is founded on the most noble and virtuous principles which can animate the mind of man. We are contending, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, against an arbitrary ministry, for the rights of Englishmen. The eyes of all Europe are upon us, and every generous bosom, in which the pulse of liberty yet beats, sympathises with us, and is interested in our success. Our cause, therefore, being the cause of virtue, it will be expected that all our steps should be guided by it, and that where the stock is so fair the fruit will be proportionably perfect. Let us not disappoint these sanguine expectations by the smallest deviation from those liberal and enlarged sentiments which should mark the conduct of freemen; and when the faithful HISTORIC page shall record the events of this GLORIOUS STRUGGLE, may not a single line in the bright annals be stained by the recital of a disgraceful action, nor future Americans have cause to blush for the failings of their ancestors.

I trust that there is not such another *barbarian* among us as Cassandra. I am sure there are none such among our savage neighbours. To what is it that he would persuade us? To receive with contempt, and treat with insult, men commissioned to negociate with us about matters of the highest concern to America, *and at least professing peace*—Persons cloathed with the character of ambassadors, which has been uniformly esteemed sacred by every nation and in every age!

Can a precedent be produced in any country, or at any period, which could be proposed for our imitation, or give countenance to such a proceeding? Let this writer turn over the volumes which establish the principles of the *law of nations*. Let him search the history of every state both ancient and modern, civilized and uncivilized, he will find none so fierce and rude as not to reverence the rights of ambassadors, and consider any insult of their persons as the grossest outrage that could be committed. Nay, let him enquire among the numerous tribes of Indians that surround our frontiers, for some example to countenance him in his proposal! These untutored savages would startle at the question, and wonder that there could be a person so ignorant as not to know that *public messengers*, with the CALUMET in their hands, are entitled to audience, respect, and hospitality. And shall Americans, glorying in their attachment to the rights of humanity, be the first to violate obligations which have been thus universally held sacred? No! Let us never give that advantage to those who have been striving to excite the indignation of mankind against us as faithless people, ferocious, barbarous, and uninfluenced by those humane sentiments and finer feelings which, in modern times, have, in some measure, softened the horrors of war. We know that such a charge is as malicious as it is groundless. Instances enough might be produced to refute it, since this contest was carried on by arms; and I trust no future ones will be found which might have a tendency to support it.

As we have long professed an ardent desire of peace, let us meet those who bring the terms with that virtuous confidence which is inseparable from an upright conduct. Let us hear their proposals with patience, and consider them with candour; remembering how deeply the happiness of millions may be concerned in the issue. If what they offer be such as *freemen* ought to accept, my voice shall be for an immediate reconciliation; as I know of no object so worthy of a patriot as the healing our wounds, and the restoring of peace, if it has for its basis an *effectual* security for the liberties of *America*. If, on the contrary, the terms which may be offered should be such as we cannot accept, we have only to say so, and the negociation will be at an end.

But this writer is greatly concerned for our virtue, lest we should be cajoled, deceived and corrupted. I confess these fears appear to me so groundless, that I suspect their reality. Is it possible, in good earnest, to entertain so ill an opinion of those who have staked their lives and fortunes on this contest, as to believe that they will suffer themselves to be flattered out of their liberties, or induced to sell their birthright for a *mess of pottage?*

When I consider that this treaty is to be managed, on the part of America, by men delegated for their integrity and abilities by the voice of their country, I feel myself quite easy on that score. If the scheme of the ministry be to try the *arts of corruption*, where their arms cannot prevail, there are other and less suspicious ways of carrying it into execution; than by commissioners in the face of America, where they will have the eyes of all fixed upon them, and their conduct diligently watched and severely scrutinized.

Upon the whole, it appears that this writer is more an enemy to the business on which the commissioners are to be sent, than really apprehensive for our virtue. He seems to have drank deep of the *cup of independency*; to be inimical to whatever carries the appearance of *peace*; and too ready to sacrifice the happiness of a great continent to his favourite plan. Among such writers I pretend not to class myself; for I am bold to declare, and hope yet to make it evident to every honest man, that the true interest of America lies in *reconciliation* with Great-Britain, upon *constitutional principles*, and I can truly say, I wish it upon no other terms.

Why the many publications in favour of *independency*, with which our presses have lately groaned, have passed hitherto unnoticed, I am not able to determine. But there are certainly times when public affairs become so interesting, that every man becomes a debtor to the community for his opinions, either in speaking or writing. Perhaps it was thought best, where an *appeal* was pretended to be made to the COMMON SENSE of this country, to leave the people for a while to the free exercise of that good understanding which they are known to possess. Those who made the *appeal* have little cause to triumph in its success. Of this they seem sensible; and, like true quacks, are constantly pestering us with their additional doses, till the stomachs of their patients begin wholly to revolt. If little notice has yet been taken of the publications concerning independence, it is neither owing to the popularity of the doctrine, the unanswerable nature of the arguments, nor the fear of opposing them, as the vanity of the authors would suggest. I am confident that nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania yet abhor the doctrine.

If we look back to the origin of the present controversy, it will appear that some among us at least have been constantly enlarging their views, and stretching them beyond their first bounds, till at length they have wholly changed their ground. From the claim of parliament to tax us sprung the first resistance on our part. Before that unjust claim was set on foot, not an individual, not one of all the profound legislators with which this country abounds, ever held out the idea of independence. We considered our connection with Great-Britain as our chief happiness—we flourished, grew rich, and populous, to a degree not to be paralleled in history. Let us then act the part of skilful physicians, and wisely adapt the remedy to the evil.

Possibly some men may have harboured the idea of independence from the beginning of this controversy. Indeed it was strongly suspected that there were individuals whose views tended that way; but as the scheme was not sufficiently ripened, it was reckoned slanderous, inimical to America, and what not, to intimate the least suspicion of this kind.

Nor have many weeks yet elapsed since the first open proposition for independence was published to the world. —By what men of consequence this scheme is supported, or whether by any, may possibly be the subject of future enquiry.—Certainly it has no countenance from the congress, to whose sentiments we look up with reverence. On the contrary, it is directly repugnant to every declaration of that respectable body. It would be needless to quote particular passages in proof of this; as they are to be met with in almost every page of their proceedings. I will refer to a few only, viz. their resolves, March 5, 1775—their declaration, July 6—their address to the king July 8—their letter to the lord mayor of London—and more especially their declaration for a fast, June 12, in which, with the deepest marks of sincerity, they call upon all America to join with them in addressing the great governor of the world —"humbly beseeching him to avert the desolating judgments with which we are threatened, to bless our rightful sovereign, &c.—that so America may soon behold a gracious interposition of heaven for the redress of her many grievances, the restoration of her invaded rights, and reconciliation with the parent state, on terms constitutional and honourable to both." Will any one be so hardy as to say, that either the appointment or observation of this solemn day was a mere mockery of heaven and earth, or even that any American joined in it, who was not sincere?—I trust not. But if multiplying authorities were of any use, I might add the sentiments of our own representatives in assembly, expressed in the instructions to their delegates; the sentiments of Maryland in similar instructions; the resolves of New-Jersey and New-Hampshire; nor shall the much injured province of Massachusetts-Bay be left out of the catalogue; whose provincial congress, while yet bleeding with the wounds received at Lexington, thus addressed the inhabitants of Great-Britain—"These are marks of ministerial vengeance against this colony, but they have not yet detached us from our royal sovereign, &c. trusting that in a *constitutional* connexion with the mother country, we shall soon be a free and happy people." These were the sentiments of the colony of the Massachusetts, signed by that great martyr to liberty, Dr. WARREN, and soon after sealed with his blood.

The sentiments of sundry other colonies might be shewn to have corresponded with these.—But this letter has already reached its full length. I shall take some future opportunity to examine the arguments which have been offered to induce a change of these sentiments; and upon the whole I doubt not to make it appear that independence is not the cause in which America is *now* engaged, and is only the idol of those who wish to subvert all order among us, and rise on the ruin of their country!

CATO.

BALTIMORE, *March* 12.

To the public in general and the ladies in particular.

Our repose which we have hitherto enjoyed, in preference to our neighbouring colonies, is at last disturbed; and we are now called forth to our defence. The alacrity with which our brave countrymen assemble, and the determination to fight, visible in every countenance, demonstrate, that if the enemy should be hardy enough to encounter them; we have reason to expect some wounds. The necessity of taking all imaginable care of those who may happen to be wounded, (in the country's cause) urges us to address our humane ladies, to lend us their kind assistance in furnishing us with linen rags, and old sheeting for bandages, &c. to be delivered either to Dr. Wiesenthall, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Craddock, or any member of the committee.

It is recommended to all the printers in this province to publish the above.

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ANNAPOLIS, March 21.

We are informed, by a gentleman from North-Carolina, that on the first of this instant, an engagement happened between col. Caswell, and the regulators, in which the latter were totally routed, with the loss of M'Cloud, their leader, and 20 or 30 others killed,—M'Donald, the second in command, with near 40 more, taken prisoners, together with seven or eight waggons, containing their baggage, &c.

PREROGATIVE OFFICE,
March 11, 1776.

WHEREAS the records of the commissary's office are removed to Upper Marlborough, by the direction of the Council of Safety for the province of Maryland, I am directed to give this public notice, that the common business of that office will from henceforth be transacted at that place.

And as the commissary's courts are by law appointed to be held at the city of Annapolis, where the same must indispensably be continued, the commissary general, anxious to relieve as far as in his power the difficulties arising to the people, from the removal of the records to such distance from the capital, hath resolved to attend at both places in every court week, which will be on the second Tuesdays of May, July, September, and November; and to that end, will hold his courts every second Tuesday in said months at the city of Annapolis, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Eastern-shore, and others whom it may best suit. And he will from thence proceed on the Thursday to Upper Marlborough, there to sit during the remainder of the week for the dispatch of public business.

I also give notice, that for the greater ease and convenience of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, who may have business with me as deputy commissary of that county, I shall give attendance every Tuesday at the house of Mr. Cornelius Garretson in the city of Annapolis for that purpose.

tf ELIE VALLETTE, register.

March 19, 1776.

To be opened at South-river, on Thursday the 21st instant, by the subscriber hereof,

THE LATIN SCHOOL, where any gentlemen that are pleased to send their children, may expect to have the greatest justice done them.

w3 EUGENE FERRIS.

N. B. Any gentlemen that want to board their children, will meet with the best accommodations at Mr. Gerard Hopkins, junr. Mr. John Cowman, Mr. Henry Hall, and Mr. David Evans.

March 15, 1776.

THIS is to give notice to all persons concerned, that I intend to appraise the estate of Mr. James Maccubbin, deceased, at his late dwelling plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next.

3w WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

Messrs. Joseph Warfield and John Marriott appointed appraisers by the commissary.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's store in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parsneps, carrots, beans, cockstone beans, or any kind of Indian peas, for which will be given the highest prices, by

ISAAC M'HARD,
for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS.

March 19, 1776.

DROPPED on the 11th instant, from a waggon, between Annapolis and Mr. Hall's plantation, the Vineyard, a raw hide and a servant's great coat. Whoever will bring them to the house of the subscriber in Annapolis, or to Mr. Tootel's tavern on the Baltimore road, may receive one dollar reward.

3w CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, March 11, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, an English indented servant man, named John Gibbs; by trade a breeches-maker and leather-dresser, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, able bodied and well made, pretty full ruddy face, speaks thick, short black hair inclined to curl, and is fond of liquor: had on a brown coarse short cloth coat with broad white metal buttons, a blue jacket with a brown piece in the back, cinabrig or fine white shirt, buckskin breeches, blue stockings, and a pair of pumps with a piece of buckskin on the side of one of them. As he has been some time in the army, and on ship board in the British service, it is believed he intends to get on board the enemy's vessels. Whoever secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, if out of the province and brought home five pounds reward, from RICHARD LEMMON.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small swords, hangers, and cutlasses: He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

RULES for regulating and governing the forces to be raised and employed in the service of the province of Maryland, concluded.

56. That all inferior court-martials shall be appointed by the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, corps, garrison, party, or station to which the offender belongs, and the members thereof shall take the same oath, to be administered in like manner as the members of a general court-martial.

57. That every court-martial administer an oath to every witness produced before them in the following words, to wit. "You do swear, that the "evidence you shall give in the case in hearing, "shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing "but the truth. So help you GOD."

58. That the members of every court-martial shall take the same rank as they hold in the army, and shall behave themselves with calmness, decency, and moderation, and in giving in their votes shall begin with the lowest in commission, and the sentence of the court shall be given according to the majority of votes, except in capital cases as before mentioned.

59. That in all trials of field officers, two thirds of the number that constitute the court-martial, shall be of the degree of a captain at least.

60. That no person shall suffer death under any article, unless the pain of death is expressly annexed by such article to his crime, nor shall any person be punished for any crime or offence, except for shamefully abandoning his post in an engagement, until he shall be convicted thereof by a general or inferior court-martial.

61. That no inferior court-martial shall be competent to pass sentence for any greater punishment on a commissioned officer than a pecuniary fine not exceeding twelve dollars, or reprimand or concession, or to ask pardon; or on a non-commissioned officer or soldier for a greater punishment than a pecuniary fine not exceeding half a month's pay, or for five days close imprisonment, or for whipping on the bare back not exceeding fifteen lashes.

62. That in all cases where the sentence is discretionary, no general court-martial shall adjudge the offender, if a commissioned officer, to suffer any greater punishment than a fine or forfeiture of his pay to the amount of ten pounds, to make proper concessions or to ask pardon, to be reprimanded or cashiered, or discharged from the service; or if the offender be a non-commissioned officer or private, a forfeiture of his pay for one month, or a fine to the value thereof, close imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or whipping with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and drumming out of the company.

63. No sentence of death shall be executed on any offender before the proceedings shall be certified to and approved by the Council of Safety, who may in their discretion pardon the offender; nor shall any sentence of a general or inferior court-martial for whipping, be executed before the same shall be made known to and approved by the commanding officer of the battalion, corps, garrison or station to which the offender belongs, and such commanding officer may in his discretion remit the punishment.

64. All fines shall be paid into the hands of such persons as shall be directed by the court-martial that set the same, and shall be applied to the relief of the sick of the company to which the offender belongs.

65. That these rules shall be openly and distinctly read at the head of every corps, garrison, company, or part of a company, stationed at any one place, once at least in every month, under the penalty of twenty pounds on the officer commanding such corps, garrison, company or part of a company.

Signed by order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY desirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. tf

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TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 280 acres more or less, situated upon Rock creek in Frederick county, within four miles of George-town and eight of Bladensburg, 150 acres whereof are in wood, and the remainder inclosed by a good fence; there are about ten acres of the aforesaid land may be made good meadow with little trouble. I have likewise for sale 55 acres of land near or adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, with good improvements thereon, and a valuable mill in good repair, and grinds all grains. For terms apply to Robert Whitaker near the aforesaid town, or William Belt in Frederick county. 2

March 5, 1776.

To be sold by the subscribers,

A FEW barrels and half barrels of strong and small beer, brewed by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. This beer is allowed to be the best made in this province.

THO. C. WILLIAMS and co.

THE subscribers (especially those that have engaged in the musketry service) that we will furnish them with gun-barrels well forged, fluted, and bored, agreeable to the directions of the honourable the Continental Congress, at the moderate price of three dollars per barrel, which will enable the purchaser and finisher to make a good profit to himself, and will expedite the supplying the provincial magazine, so much wanted and desired. He can, without any unforeseen accident or misfortune, furnish thirty or forty barrels per month, besides those that he finishes for his friends that apply to him for either rifles or smooth guns; and if any of the barrels sold by him to any person should fail, on proof with a double charge of powder and ball, he will give another barrel in lieu thereof.

AZEL WARFIELD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons, having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted.

3w TOWNSHEND EDEN, executor.

February 27, 1776.

THE creditors of the rev. Mr. John Macpherson are desired to meet at Port-Tobacco, on the 18th day of March next, to receive their dividend of what money may then be in the hands of the trustees for the creditors of said Macpherson.

3w SAMUEL LOVE, acting trustee.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Welsh, in Prince-George's county, near Snowdens iron-works, taken up as a stray, a chesnut roan mare, about 11 hands high, branded on the near buttock M, has a large blaze in her forehead, and appears to be about 3 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, February 27, 1776.

To be sold at the subscriber's store, for ready money only,

A Quantity of pig lead, window glass, white lead in oil, glue, Spanish whiting; likewise 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. brads, and about 50 groce of wood screws, on very low terms; the packages will not be opened, but sold by the barrel or parcel.

THOMAS HYDE.

To the PUBLIC.

Head of Severn, about a mile from Severn chapel.

February 28, 1776.

THE subscriber being appointed deputy clerk of Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives notice, that the records of said county are removed to his house, by order of the council of safety, where attendance will be given, every Monday, for recording deeds, searching and giving copies.

REZIN GAITHER.

Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Friday, in Annapolis, for issuing the several processes of the court, by

JOHN BRICE.

Maryland, Somerset county, Feb. 15, 1776.

THE visitors of Eden school, in the county aforesaid, hereby give notice, that they want a master for said school: Any person inclinable to undertake, that is properly qualified, and can come well recommended, is desired to apply as soon as possible. The master's salary in said school is one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, with diet, washing and lodging found.

Signed by request of the Visitors,

w6 HENRY LOWES.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick county, Maryland, Halling's river, February 14, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night, two Irish servant men, both weavers by trade, viz. Christopher Warren, about five feet four inches high; had on, when he went away, a short pale blue coat, which has been turned, and is double breasted, with black horn buttons, and a pair of brown cloth trousers; he has short curled black hair, a very long nose which appears to lean to one side of his face, dark eyes, and a few blue spots in his face, which appear to be specks of gunpowder; he is about thirty-five years of age.——George Murdy, about twenty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight black hair; had on, when he went away, two striped country cloth jackets, one pair of striped country cloth breeches. They took with them two horses, two saddles, and two bridles; one a roan horse with a black mane and tail, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder L F, about fourteen hands high, and goes dull on the road; the other a small bay horse about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder O, paces and gallops, and shod before. Whoever takes up the said servants and horses, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

GEORGE SNELL.

N. B. It is probable they may have other cloaths with them, or get their own changed.

STRAYED or stolen, from Mr. James Baldwin's plantation, near Mr. Tootell's tavern, on the 28th of January, a small black horse, his ears and mane have lately been trimmed, is shod all round, has a great many gray hairs in his foretop, and a long bob-tail; It is supposed he is gone towards Seneca, which place he came from last. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. James Baldwin, or to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive twenty shillings.

tf EDWARD THOMPSON.

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract of land called and known by the name of Anne Catherine Neck, or Carpenter's Point, situate, lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Elk-ridge bay, near the mouth of North-East river, and about three miles from Charles-Town. There is on the said plantation an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public sendue, the houses and lots in Charles-Town, formerly the property of the late Francis Key, the day after the sale of the aforementioned plantation.

ts JAMES BROOKE.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our late partner, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Co. in any of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such measures as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 13, 1775.

S. I. I M.

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Sandgate farm, close by Mr. Stuart's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis,

THE high bred English horse, S. I. I M. full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildair, his dam Babram, his dam by Rogers's Bajazet, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine tune. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom; and as so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar with proper feeding.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other workmen, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business; I am now engaging but I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their master.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file cutter.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a set fast. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

tf OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webber, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, cued behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward talkative fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases: Had on and took with him, a light blue grey cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, as may have changed those described.

Charles Tippin, or Tiggins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of oznabrig sheets, which is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles, or 30 shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province £5 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

tf WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webber had on a green coat for best dress, a pocket in the military fashion, lined with green linen, plain gilt metal coat and collar buckles, may took with them a large black dog with white feet and [illegible]